AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) Apparatus comprising:

a flexible structure configured to enclose and carry at least one cable, said structure comprising textile material formed in such a way as to define at least one longitudinal channel configured to enclose and carry a cable;

said textile material having warp yarns comprising polyester and having fill yarns comprising nylon; and

means for pulling a cable into said structure.

2. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 1, wherein said pulling means extends longitudinally through said channel, and is selected from the group consisting of tape or rope.

3. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 2, wherein said textile material and said pull tape or rope have respective values of elongation percentage that are substantially equal for a given tensile load.

4. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 1, wherein said textile material is a woven fabric.

5. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 1, wherein said yarns have a denier in the range of 200-1000 denier.

6. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 1, wherein said structure is formed from a single sheet of said textile material.

7. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 1, wherein said structure is resiliently biased toward an open channel configuration and is also readily collapsible in a transverse direction.

8. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 1, wherein said structure is disposed within a conduit.

9. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 8, wherein a cable is disposed within said structure.

10. (Original) Apparatus comprising:

a conduit;

a flexible structure disposed within said conduit;

said flexible structure configured to enclose and carry at least one cable, said structure comprising woven textile material formed in such a way as to define at least one longitudinal channel configured to enclose and carry a cable;

said textile material having warp yarns formed of polyester in the range of 200 to 1000 denier;

said textile material having fill yarns formed of nylon in the range of 200 to 1000 denier; and

means for pulling a cable into said structure.

11. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 10, wherein said flexible structure is formed from a single sheet of woven textile material.

12. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 10, wherein said pulling means extends longitudinally through said channel, and is selected from the group consisting of tape or rope.

13. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 12, wherein said woven textile material and said pull tape or rope have respective values of elongation percentage that are substantially equal for a given tensile load.

14. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 10, wherein said structure is resiliently biased toward an open channel configuration and is also readily collapsible in a transverse direction.

15. (Original) Apparatus comprising:

a flexible structure configured to enclose and carry at least one cable, said structure comprising a single sheet of textile material formed in such a way as to define at least one longitudinal channel configured to enclose and carry a cable; and

means for pulling a cable into said structure.

16. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 15, wherein said pulling means extends longitudinally through said channel, and is selected from the group consisting of tape or rope.

17. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 16, wherein said textile material and said pull tape or rope have respective values of elongation percentage that are substantially equal for a given tensile load.

18. (Original) The apparatus set forth in claim 15, wherein said flexible structure is disposed within a conduit.

19-40. (Cancelled)

41. (Previously Presented) Apparatus comprising:

a flexible structure configured to enclose and carry at least one cable, said structure comprising a single sheet of textile material formed in such a way as to define at least one longitudinal channel;

wherein said single sheet of textile material is joined so that one longitudinal edge of said textile material is folded over a second longitudinal edge of said textile material and attached thereto.

42. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, further including means for pulling a cable into said structure.

43. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 42, wherein said pulling means is selected from the group consisting of tape or rope.

44. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 43, wherein said textile material and said pull tape or rope have respective values of elongation percentage that are substantially equal for a given tensile load.

45. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said textile material is a woven fabric.

46. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said textile material includes yarns have a denier in the range of 200-1000 denier.

47. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said textile material includes polyester and nylon yarns.

48. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said structure is resiliently biased toward an open channel configuration and is also readily collapsible in a transverse direction.

49. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said structure is disposed within a conduit.

50. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 49, wherein a cable is disposed within said structure.

51. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said textile material has a melting temperature of at least about 220 degrees C.

52. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 45, wherein said woven textile material includes monofilament yarns.

53. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 52, wherein said monofilament yarns have a denier in the range of 200-1000 denier.

54. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein a cable extends longitudinally through said channel, said cable having an outer sheath that has a first melting temperature, and said textile material having a second melting temperature not lower than said first melting temperature.

55. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said textile material has a transversely directed crimp resistance recovery angle within a range of about 50 degrees to about 130 degrees.

56. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said textile material is a fabric made from yarns selected from the group consisting of polyester, nylon and combinations thereof.

57. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 56, wherein said fabric comprises warp yarns formed of polyester and having fill yarns formed of nylon.

58. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said textile material exhibits a longitudinal tensile strength of at least about 12.5 pounds per inch of width.

59. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said textile material has a longitudinal tensile strength within the range of about 12.5 pounds per inch of width to about 300 pounds per inch of width.

60. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said textile material exhibits an elongation percentage of not greater than about 75 percent at a peak tensile load.

61. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 60, wherein said textile material exhibits an elongation percentage of not greater than about 40 percent at peak tensile load.

62 (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 61, wherein said textile material exhibits an elongation percentage of not greater than about 25 percent at peak tensile load.

63. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said flexible structure is resiliently biased toward an open channel configuration and is also readily collapsible in a transverse direction.

64. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said textile material has a coefficient of friction, based on high density polyethylene on said material with a longitudinal line of action, below about 0.1250.

65. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 41, wherein said textile material is selected so that a 0.25 inch diameter polypropylene rope will not burn through a test sample of said structure when pulled through said test sample in a pull line duct cutting test at 100 feet per minute and 450 pounds tension for at least 90 seconds.

66. (Previously Presented) Apparatus comprising:

a flexible insert for cable conduits made of flexible material formed in such a way as to define at least one longitudinal channel;

wherein said flexible material exhibits elongation of not more than 40 percent at peak tensile load; and

wherein said flexible material has a longitudinal tensile strength of at least about 12.5 pounds per inch of width.

67. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 66, further comprising means for pulling a cable into said insert.

68. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 67, wherein said pulling means is selected from the group consisting of tape or rope.

69. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 66, wherein said flexible material has a melting temperature of at least about 220 degrees C.

70. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 66, wherein said flexible material is a woven fabric.

71. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 70, wherein said woven fabric includes monofilament yarns.

72. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 71, wherein said monofilament yarns have a denier in the range of 200-1000 denier.

73. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 66, wherein a cable extends longitudinally through said channel, said cable having an outer sheath that has

a first melting temperature, and said flexible material having a second melting temperature not lower than said first melting temperature.

74. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 66, wherein said flexible material is formed in such a way as to define at least two longitudinal channels, each configured to enclose and carry a cable.

75. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 66, wherein said flexible material has a transversely directed crimp resistance recovery angle within a range of about 50 degrees to about 130 degrees.

76. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 66, wherein said flexible material is a fabric having warp yarns comprising polyester and having fill yarns comprising nylon.

77. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 66, wherein said flexible material exhibits an elongation percentage of not greater than about 75 percent at a peak tensile load.

78. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 66, wherein said structure is resiliently biased toward an open channel configuration and is also readily collapsible in a transverse direction.

79. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 66, wherein said flexible material has a coefficient of friction, based on high density polyethylene on said material with a longitudinal line of action, below about 0.1250.

80. (Previously Presented) The apparatus set forth in claim 66, wherein said flexible material is selected so that a 0.25 inch diameter polypropylene rope will not burn through a test sample of said structure when pulled through said test sample in a pull line duct cutting test at 100 feet per minute and 450 pounds tension for at least 90 seconds.

81. (Previously Presented) A method for dividing a conduit into multiple channels, said method comprising the steps of:

providing an innerduct structure formed from flexible material in such a way as to define at least one longitudinal channel;

blowing said innerduct structure into a conduit using pneumatic pressure; and

positioning a cable within said innerduct structure.

82. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 81, wherein said flexible material is impervious to air.

83. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 81, wherein said cable includes a sheathing material having a first melting temperature, and wherein said flexible material has a second melting temperature not lower than said first melting temperature.

84. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 81, wherein said positioning step includes using a pull tape or pull rope attached to said cable to pull said cable into said innerduct structure.

85. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 81, including the step of forming said innerduct structure from a single sheet of said flexible material.

86. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 81, including the step of forming said flexible material by weaving monofilament yarns together to form a woven textile fabric.

87. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 86, wherein said monofilament yarns comprise polyester in the warp direction and nylon in the fill direction.

88. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 86, wherein said monofilament yarns have a denier in the range of 200-1000 denier.

89. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 81, further comprising the step of forming said flexible material from a woven fabric having an impervious barrier layer to prevent air from flowing through said flexible material.

90. (Previously Presented) A method of dividing a longitudinally extending conduit, said method comprising the steps of:

providing at least one flexible innerduct structure made from a single sheet of flexible material, said innerduct structure being configured to enclose and carry at least one cable;

inserting said at least one flexible innerduct structure into a conduit; and

inserting at least one cable into said flexible innerduct structure.

91. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, further comprising the step of inserting a plurality of flexible innerduct structures into said conduit.

92. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, further comprising the step of providing means for pulling said cable into said flexible innerduct structure.

93. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 92, wherein said means for pulling said cable into said flexible innerduct structure is selected from the group consisting of tape or rope.

94. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, wherein said flexible innerduct structure includes a plurality of longitudinal channels.

95. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, including the step of forming said flexible material by weaving monofilament yarns together to form a woven textile fabric.

96. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 95, wherein said monofilament yarns comprise polyester in the warp direction and nylon in the fill direction.

97. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 96, wherein said monofilament yarns have a denier in the range of 200-1000 denier.

98. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, further including the step of forming said flexible innerduct structure to be resiliently biased toward an open position, and which may be readily flattened.

99. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, further including the step of selecting said flexible material so that it has a higher melting temperature than any sheathing disposed on an outer portion of said cable.

100. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, wherein said step of inserting said flexible innerduct into said conduct includes the step of using pneumatic pressure to blow said flexible innerduct into said conduit.

101. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, wherein said flexible material exhibits an elongation percentage of not greater than about 75 percent at a peak tensile load.

102. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, wherein said flexible material exhibits an elongation percentage of not greater than about 40 percent at peak tensile load.

103. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, wherein said flexible material exhibits an elongation percentage of not greater than about 25 percent at peak tensile load.

104. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, wherein said flexible material has a transversely directed crimp resistance recovery angle within a range of about 50 degrees to about 130 degrees.

105. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, wherein said flexible material is a flexible woven fabric comprising warp yarns that together provide said woven fabric with a first crimp recovery angle and fill yarns that together provide said woven fabric with a second, greater crimp recovery angle.

106. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, wherein said flexible material is selected so that a 0.25 inch diameter polypropylene rope will not burn

through a test sample of said flexible innerduct when pulled through said test sample in a pull line duct cutting test at 100 feet per minute and 450 pounds tension for at least 90 seconds.

107. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, wherein said flexible material has a melting temperature of at least about 220 degrees C.

108. (Previously Presented) The method set forth in claim 90, wherein said flexible material has a coefficient of friction, based on high density polyethylene on said material with a longitudinal line of action, below about 0.1250.

109. (New) A cable receiving assembly comprising:

a tubular conduit having an internal area for the housing of cables;

a flexible elongated partitioning device disposed longitudinally within the internal area of the tubular conduit, the flexible elongated partitioning device including:

a woven innerduct having a single strip of fabric material interconnected to itself so as to form at least one channel, the single strip of fabric material having monofilament polyester warp yarns running in the longitudinal direction of the flexible elongated partitioning device; and,

a pull line disposed in the at least one channel of the woven innerduct.

110. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 109, wherein the monofilament polyester warp yarns are heat set.

111. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 109, wherein the single strip of fabric material further includes polyester fill yarns, and wherein the warp and the fill yarns are heat set.

112. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 109, wherein the monofilament polyester warp yarns have a from 200 to 1000 denier.

113. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 109, wherein the woven innerduct has a bias for open.

114. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 109, wherein the single strip of fabric material further includes fill yarns, and wherein the warp yarns have a crimp resistance that is less than the fill yarns.

115. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 109, wherein the single strip of fabric material further includes monofilament nylon fill yarns.

116. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 109, wherein the single strip of fabric material of the woven innerduct is interconnected to itself so as to form a plurality of channels.

117. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 116, wherein the flexible elongation partitioning device further includes a pull line in each of the plurality of channels in the woven innerduct.

118. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 109, wherein the fabric material of the woven innerduct and the pull line have respective values of elongation percentage that are substantially equal for a given tensile load.

119. (New) A cable assembly comprising:

a tubular conduit having an internal area for the housing of cables;

a woven innerduct disposed longitudinally within the internal area of the tubular conduit, the woven innerduct having a single strip of fabric material interconnected to itself so as to form at least one channel, the single strip of fabric material having monofilament polyester warp yarns running in the longitudinal direction of the woven innerduct; and,

a cable disposed longitudinally within the at least one channel of the woven innerduct.

120. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 119, wherein the monofilament polyester warp yarns are heat set.

121. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 119, wherein the single strip of fabric material further includes polyester fill yarns, and wherein the warp and the fill yarns are heat set.

122. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 119, wherein the monofilament polyester warp yarns have a from 200 to 1000 denier.

123. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 119, wherein the woven innerduct has a bias for open.

124. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 119, wherein the single strip of fabric material further includes fill yarns, and wherein the warp yarns have a crimp resistance that is less than the fill yarns.

125. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 119, wherein the single strip of fabric material further includes monofilament nylon fill yarns.

126. The cable receiving assembly of Claim 119, wherein the single strip of fabric material of the woven innerduct is interconnected to itself so as to form a plurality of channels.

127. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 127, wherein the woven innerduct further includes a cable in each of the plurality of channels.

128. (New) The cable receiving assembly of Claim 119, wherein the cable includes a sheath and wherein the fabric material of the woven innerduct has a melting point not lower than the melting point of the sheath of the cable.